

2009
ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN
NORTH IDAHO OPERATIONS AREA OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS - COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE – KOOTENAI REFUGE

In order to maintain the cooperative fire control effort between the State of Idaho, Department of Lands, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe (hereinafter referred to as " member agencies"), the following Annual Operating Plan will remain in effect until changed or rescinded and reviewed annually between the North Idaho Operations Area of IDL, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Kootenai Wildlife Refuge, the Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and/or the Bureau of Land Management.

Now, therefore, it is mutually agreed that:

1. AREA

This operating plan applies only to lands under fire protection of the State of Idaho, Department of Lands, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe, as shown on the maps which are on file in State and Federal District offices. All lands covered under this agreement are to be considered Reciprocal Initial Attack Zones for ground based resources.

2. AUTHORITY

In all cases, the current 2007-2012 Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement No. 07-FI-11015600-087 (Appendix A) between the Northern, Intermountain, and Pacific Northwest Regions of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, BLM-Idaho, USFWS – Pacific Region, BIA-Northwest Region, and the State of Idaho, Department of Lands will be the basic governing document for this plan, and all decisions will be made in accordance with the terms of that agreement and in cooperation with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe thru their agreement with the BIA.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annual Operating Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Plan) is to document the agreements and commitments to fire protection assistance, project work and cooperation made by the signing agencies.

4. DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS:

- A. A current map of protection areas and special management consideration areas is on file and available at the Idaho Panhandle National Forest Supervisors Office or the Idaho Department of Lands Fire Bureau.
- B. No fee basis protection is within the boundaries of the agreement.
- C. All signators to the operating plan will submit any special management consideration areas, with suppression action needs, for inclusion in Appendix B of the agreement. Updates will be submitted as needed.
- D. The agency with protection responsibility will be responsible for repair of any suppression damage. Jurisdictional agencies may assign a resource advisor to develop suppression rehab plans. Jurisdictional agencies are responsible for all aspects of Burned Area Emergency Rehab (BAER). The definition of suppression damage is damage caused by the suppression action, but not by the fire itself.

5. FIRE PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

- A. Association and city, county, and rural fire department resources may be utilized by fire suppression resources. Use of all such units beyond local mutual aid will be coordinated and paid by the Idaho Department of Lands. Rates will be in accordance with the Fire Service Organization Rate Book.
- B. Use of the organizations for Idaho Panhandle National Forests project work will be based on agreements generated with the individual organizations.

6. PROTECTION AREA SUMMARIES

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests and Bureau of Indian Affairs – Coeur d'Alene Tribe, will provide the State of Idaho with an updated list of lands requesting state protection by April 1 each year.

7. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

A. FIRE NOTIFICATION

Agencies with protection responsibility for other signatories lands will immediately inform the ownership agency of fires involving an operations area, special management area, of a fire that has a potential for billing a third party, or the fire is expected to escape initial attack. This exchange of information will allow for timely fire-cause investigation in cases of possible civil damage claims, assignment of Resource Advisors, and notification of Contracting Officers or other agency-specific concerns.

B. INTERAGENCY DISPATCH OPERATING PLANS (*Clause 9 CFPA*)

The Agencies agree to maintain, support, and participate in interagency dispatch centers. The IDL and the IPNF will jointly develop and agree to an annual cost share agreement for staffing and operations of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center and the Coeur d'Alene Fire Cache. The Coeur d'Alene District, Bureau of Land Management annually contributes to staffing of the dispatch center as defined in the IPNF/BLM Service First Agreement; BLM contribution for 2009 is \$20,000. IDL will hire temp dispatchers at CDC to provide support to CDT. Annually before June 1, IDL will bill BIA/CDT for that support. The amount billed for 2009 will be \$10,000. Funds provided by BLM will be used to offset FS staffing costs for agreed to cost share positions. Funds provided by the BIA/CDT will be used to offset IDL staffing costs for agreed to cost share positions.

Prior to May 1st annually the Unified Agencies Operations Group (UAOG) will update, review and approve Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch SOP.

C. AIRCRAFT USE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES NOT DESCRIBED IN MOBILIZATION PLANS.

Shared ground based firefighting resources will not be billed to the hosting agency if the amount for any given fire is less than \$5,000. Aviation resources and cache orders are intentionally excluded from reciprocal Initial Attack resources. This requires aircraft costs to be tracked by each fire even if the fires are under a Miscellaneous ABC fire charge number. Individual fire name or resource order number must identify costs for each leg on the form FS-6500-122.

Guidance for the charging of aviation assets used on fire is as follows:

1. **EXCLUSIVE USE:** Daily availability will be charged to the normal charge code that the aircraft was contracted and obligated. Additional costs such as flight time, extended standby, overnight charges, etc. will be charged to the fire using the aircraft and will be identified separately on the FS-6500-122. If the exclusive use contract has been extended beyond the mandatory period/guarantee then the charging of daily availability will be the same as a Call When Needed (CWN) contract aircraft.
2. **CWN CONTRACTS:** If the aircraft is under a current resource order and daily availability is being charged to a specific large fire, miscellaneous ABC fires, or severity funds then the aircraft will continue to charge availability to that charge code even when loaned to a fire for short duration. This is very typical in initial attack or short duration borrowing of aircraft between large fires. If the

need of a specific fire requires more than borrowing then that fire should order their own aircraft. Additional costs such as flight time, extended standby, overnight charges, etc. will be charged to the borrowing fire and will be separately identified on the FS-6500-122. If the aircraft is given a new resource order and reassigned then the new fire will pay all charges including availability. Replacement aircraft for the one reassigned will be picked up under the old resource order/charge code requiring the replacement with a new "A-" number.

If the CWN aircraft is not under a current resource order and is not under pay status as a CWN and must be activated/assigned then the fire requesting the aircraft will pay daily availability as well as any additional costs. This is also true of aircraft officially reassigned from one incident to another as opposed to short term borrowing of an aircraft.

D. *INTERAGENCY SHARING OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND FREQUENCIES (Clause 12 CFPA)*

1. **RADIO FREQUENCIES:** Each member agency may use radio frequencies assigned to the other members for incident activities.
2. **COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT:** State of Idaho and Bureau of Indian Affairs-Coeur d'Alene Tribe, is authorized the use of all communications equipment including computers. The Forest Service will work with state offices to allow access.
3. **Automated Weather Stations:** Each agency will be allowed access to weather data collected by the other.

E. *Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS)/WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS (WFSA) POLICY AND PROCEDURES (Clause 39 CFPA)*

Agency policy requires that a WFDSS or WFSA be completed for all fires which exceed initial response. The appropriate Local or Unit Agency Administrators from the protecting and jurisdictional agencies will jointly develop and approve the documentation. The Idaho Department of Lands is recognized as the authorized agency for the Idaho Fish and Game to develop and sign the WFDSS or WFSA for all Fish and Game lands. On dual jurisdiction fires, unless agreed otherwise, the agencies agree to use the preferred decision documentation method of the lead agency. Lead agency is defined as (the protecting agency at the point of fire origin). WFDSS is required if the wildfire will be managed partially or wholly for resource benefit. The Forest Service will complete WFDSS response level 1 for all fires on FS protection regardless of ownership and all fires on IPNF National Forest Lands under IDL protection.

F. *DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY POLICY AND PROCEDURES (Clause 39 CFPA)*

The agencies policies require a Delegation of Authority (DOA) for all fires which escape initial suppression action. A DOA will be used to transfer authority and management actions on an incident from the Local or Unit Agency Administrator to the Incident Commander, Type I, II and III. When multiple jurisdictions are involved and require multiple signatures, one DOA will be agreed upon and signed by all appropriate Line Officers. For fires involving the IPF or COD, the Federal Fire Duty Officer will be available to assist field units in the coordination of DOA preparation as necessary. The Protecting Agency has delegated authority for fire suppression responsibility as per the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement; the Jurisdictional Agency maintains all other jurisdictional authority. The DOA will be handled in the following way.

1. *For fires involving a Department of Interior Jurisdictional Agency:*

In situations where one agency provides fire suppression service under agreement to the jurisdictional agency, both jurisdictional and protecting agencies will be involved in the development of, and signatories to, the delegation of authorities and the WFDSS or WFSa to incident management teams.

2. For fires involving the US Forest Service as the Jurisdictional Agency:

In the case of an incoming Incident Management Team (Type I, II, III) the protecting and jurisdictional agencies are encouraged to jointly develop and sign the delegation of authority. In the absence of a local Forest Service agency administrator signature, the signature of the Regional Forester on the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement will suffice.

G. FIRE PERIMETERS

The Protecting Agency will GPS all fire perimeters of fires five acres and larger and provide the data to the Jurisdictional Agency with the fire report. The Jurisdictional Agency will be responsible to GPS perimeters of fires less than five acres if that data is needed.

H. TRAINING (Clause 17 CFPA)

Member agencies will cooperate in fire management and aviation training.

Agencies will share course coordinator duties to the best of their ability commensurate with their percentage of anticipated students.

The Forest Service and IDL will share the obligation to contract for facilities and all necessary support for the annual guard school. The Forest Service and IDL agree to alternate as lead agency for hosting guard school. Beginning in 2008 the Forest Service will be the lead agency and procure all facilities and support in even numbered years; the IDL will be the lead agency and procure all facilities and support in odd numbered years. Other participating agencies may be billed by the lead agency based on an agency's percentage of total students, see Section 9 Administrative Procedures below.

I. PRESCRIBED FIRE AND FUEL MANAGEMENT (Clause 8 CFPA)

Member agencies may request support from other member agencies for prescribed fire and fuel management projects. Support includes but is not limited to labor, materials, supplies, vehicles, equipment and/or aircraft. Billing procedures will follow direction outlined below in Section 9, ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES.

J. MANAGEMENT RESPONSE (Clause 37 & 43 CFPA)

The wildland fire management objective is to safely implement the appropriate response to manage wildland fires at minimum cost while upholding federal fire policy and adhering to state laws.

The 2009 NWCG modifications to the Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy gives federal agencies more management flexibility as a single wildfire can now be managed for one or more objectives, i.e. as a suppression fire and a resource benefit event. The response to wildland fire includes the full range of management options from full perimeter control and suppression to a confine or contain strategy utilizing monitoring, checking actions and point protection. Managing a wildfire partially or wholly to accomplish resource objectives on Federal Lands may be used with any wildfire within this range of response if allowed in the Land and Resource Management Plan and Fire Management Plan.

Managing wildfire for resource benefit is permissible on most National Forest Lands protected by the Idaho Department of Lands. Close coordination between the IPNF District and IDL Area Fire Program Managers will be required to manage fire for resource benefit on these lands.

Per the Idaho statewide offset agreement, the IPNF is responsible for fire protection on State of Idaho and private lands in several locations in North Idaho, protection area boundaries are included in WFDSS data layers. In these areas, the Forest Service, acting as an agent of the State of Idaho, is mandated under State law to fully suppress all fires on State and private lands to protect resource values.

Snow Peak Cooperative Wildlife Management Area

Land ownership in the Snow Peak Wildlife Management Area consists of IPNF lands and Idaho Department of Fish and Game (F&G) lands intermingled in a checkerboard pattern. IDL has the responsibility to provide wildfire protection for Idaho F&G Lands. Through the Idaho Cooperative Protection Agreement, the IPNF is the protection agency for all lands within the management area. Managing wildfire for resource benefit is an acceptable Management Response to achieve land management objectives for each agency.

Idaho F&G lands are critical to efficient and safe implementation of resource benefit fires on adjacent National Forest System lands. Therefore, there is a direct benefit to the Forest Service to include those lands while managing a wildfire for resource benefits in this area. All such events in the area will be under the management control of the Forest Service and when burning within prescription will not be considered a public nuisance under Idaho Code § 38-107. To fully implement management of wildfire for resource benefit on National Forest System lands it is necessary to include Idaho F&G lands. To facilitate implementation of the full spectrum of wildfire management in the Snow Peak Area the Forest Service assumes management and financial responsibility for all aspects of wildfire burning within prescription as well as incidents that become unwanted wildfires, regardless of ownership at origin.

Wildfire Decision Support System (WFDSS) will be prepared for all fires within the area. A relative risk assessment, following guidelines in the Wildland Fire Use Implementation Procedures Reference Guide will be completed for all wildfires managed for resource benefit. The appropriate IPNF Line Officer and IDL Bureau of Fire Management Official would agree to and approve the WFDSS for events that include Idaho F&G lands.

K. *SHARED RESOURCES (Clause 7, 19 & 51 CFPA)*

Member agencies may request support from other member agencies for preparedness staffing. Support includes but is not limited to labor, materials, supplies, vehicles, equipment and/or aircraft. Billing procedures will follow direction outlined below in Section 9, ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES.

L. *PREPAREDNESS - INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT) SUPPORT (Clause 51 CFPA)*

Fire managers will agree on IMT support above and beyond funding provided by the Northern Region of the Forest Service. For purchase of equipment and supplies, fire managers will agree on proportioning of cost between the agencies prior to committing to actual expenditures.

8. FIRE PREVENTION

A. *INTERAGENCY FIRE PREVENTION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES*

The State Forest Protective Districts, Forest Service Ranger Districts, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs - Coeur d'Alene Tribe will work with their local fire prevention cooperative organizations to develop an effective fire prevention program. Current active Cooperatives are Kootenai, Shoshone, and Bonner counties. Any facilities or equipment of member agencies are available for cooperative use in the prevention program.

B. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

1. JOINT PRESS RELEASES: Member agencies agree to work in cooperation with local Fire Prevention Co-ops in efforts of news releases pertaining to closed fire season, "shovel and bucket" laws, or other fire restrictions will be jointly coordinated between the member agencies, and a joint news release made.
2. OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS/SHARED FUNDING OF PREVENTION ACTIVITIES: Smokey Bear programs, local education programs, and shared funding of prevention activities will be coordinated through the local fire prevention cooperatives.

C. RESTRICTIONS AND CLOSURES COORDINATION PLAN

If any members should consider a fire restriction or closure order affecting lands under their responsibility, that member will immediately notify the other members. This will apply to either total or partial closures. Final decisions will, in all cases, be up to the Forest Supervisor, State Forester, BIA Superintendent, BLM District Manager and FWS Refuge Manager. A coordination meeting will be held to decide upon an agreement that will be applicable to all agencies, define boundaries, and be made available for the media. The State Fire Coordinator, Department of Lands, will coordinate fire restrictions and closures for the North Idaho Zone.

1. RESTRICTIONS: refer to NRCG Restriction and Closure Procedures (http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/fire/nrcg/restrictions_index.htm)
2. LIFTING RESTRICTIONS: Restrictions should be lifted as soon as there is a significant break in burning conditions.
3. PUBLIC INFORMATION: News releases will be coordinated through the State Fire Coordinator.

D. BURNING AND CAMPFIRE PERMITS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

1. ISSUANCE OF BURNING PERMITS: Forms used will be the standard State of Idaho, Department of Lands, Burning Permit. Members of this agreement will issue burning permits on lands within their respective areas of protection responsibility and in accordance with the laws and/or regulation governing their agency. Adjacent districts may issue permits for each other upon approval of the District Fire Management Officer or Fire Warden on the district where the burning is to be done.
2. PRESCRIBED BURNING: Member agencies will not require the other to obtain a burning permit for the purpose of approval of the other agency's planned prescribed burning. Notification of intent to burn will be required for the purpose of informing the agency with fire protection jurisdiction so as to avoid false alarm fires.
3. TERMINATION OF BURNING PERMITS: All open burning by private entities either by permit during State closed fire season, (May 10-October 20), or outside the closed fire season can only be regulated for air quality reasons by the State Division of Environment through the issuance of "Episode" alerts.

An exception to this would be within rural fire districts that have the authority to regulate open burning with permit systems. Therefore, these permits can be terminated for air quality reasons through State Fire Code and are not dependent upon Division of Environment declarations. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has air quality management jurisdiction on tribal property.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES**A. BILLING RATES FOR RESOURCES AND BILLING INFORMATION FOR PRESUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES, PRESCRIBED FIRE AND OTHER PROJECT WORK.**

The intent of the Cooperative Agreement for reimbursable and nonreimbursable suppression costs and services arising from such use shall be to reimburse for direct costs only. Administrative charges may

be applied to non-suppression billings.

(REFERENCE: Master Co-op Fire Protection Agreement, Section 41 dated 08/2002, Appendix A).

All activities under this category will have a reimbursable number for the project and a completed resource order documenting the State of Idaho PCA number and reimbursable management code. Copies of the order will be sent to the IDL District, the Budget section of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.

All interagency prescribed fire support will be coordinated through Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch.

B. FIRE PURCHASING AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT RENTALS

Refer to the Idaho Department of Lands Incident Ops Plan, the Idaho Panhandle National Forest Incident Business Plan and the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook.

C. UPDATING OF PLANS

The annual operating plan will be reviewed and updated by May 1st each year. Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch coordinates this meeting.

D. SEVERITY FUNDING

When conditions require Forest Service units to request severity funding they will coordinate closely with the member agencies to provide the greatest cost benefit.

E. FIRE RELATED PROJECT WORK

Resources will be ordered through the use of task orders, resource orders or Intra-Governmental Orders (IGO) for other fire related project work, i.e. fuels management activities and preparedness staffing. Requesting agency will provide a copy of the task order or IGO to the supporting agency for billing purposes. Supporting agency will submit a copy of the task order or IGO with the bill to the addresses shown below unless otherwise directed.

F. BILLING ADDRESSES

Reciprocal initial attack zones have been established and are documented under Item 1 (page1) of this agreement. Within these zones, a Supporting Agency will, voluntarily or upon request, take initial attack action in support of the Protection Agency. The Protection Agency will not be required to reimburse the Supporting Agency for costs of ground based resources initial dispatch until the cost of the suppression action exceeds \$5,000. In such cases that the costs exceed \$5,000, the entire fire's cost will be billed. Aviation resources and cache supplies are intentionally excluded from reciprocal Initial Attack resources. Supporting Agencies will be reimbursed for all aviation resources provided and all cache orders for all fires.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
3780 Industrial Avenue S.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815

IDAHO PANHANDLE
NATIONAL FORESTS
Albuquerque Service Center
Payments-Grants & Agreements
101 B Sun Ave NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE
ATTN: Fire Management
850 "A" Street
Plummer, Idaho 83851

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815

10. OTHER

A. ROAD AND TRAIL MAINTENANCE

In the event one cooperator wishes the other to maintain a road, trail or other improvements for its use in fire control activities, appropriate arrangements will be made with the adjacent cooperator on a case by case basis.

B. REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Requests for initial attack assistance will be coordinated through Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch.

C. BOUNDARY FIRES

Initial attack procedures on boundary fires, as defined in Section 23 of the Cooperative Agreement will be implemented as follows:

1. Boundary fires will be one mile either side of the common boundary or as otherwise determined by the adjoining districts.
2. Once the exact location of the fire is determined, in relation to the protection area boundary, it ceases to be a boundary fire unless it falls in the categories below:
 - (a) A fire burning jointly on protection areas of both parties when the protection area boundary is known.
 - (b) The fire location is known, but the protection area boundary on the ground is uncertain.
 - (c) The location of a reported fire is uncertain in relation to the protection boundary.

D. BOUNDARY FIRE PROCEDURES

1. Undertake immediate suppression action on boundary fires following the principles listed in Item 23 of the Cooperative Agreement.
2. Every effort will be made by member agencies to suppress the fire unless contact between the member agencies results in a decision to limit initial attack to one member.
3. Each member agency will take immediate action in law enforcement including preservation of evidence and initial investigation. After location is determined, the party with the protection responsibility will continue with law enforcement action, unless otherwise agreed.
4. Each member agency may assign a Liaison Resource Advisor.
5. On billable fires, the agency with protection responsibilities will follow agency procedures for bill collection. The supporting agency will provide the agency with protection responsibilities an accurate cost estimate of expenditures for support.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (EMS)

Environmental Management Systems' (EMS) has been established on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. This effort is in response to requirements in the 2005 Planning Rule (36 CFR 219) and the Executive Order 13148-Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management.

An EMS is a systematic approach to improving environmental performance. Elements of fire management included in EMS are prevention of noxious weed infestation and spread in areas where large fires are being managed (Type 1 and 2 Incident Management Teams, including Wildland Fire Use Teams) and emergency response to hazmat spills and fire reporting. Specific direction relating to EMS is to be included in Delegations of Authority and briefing packages to

all Type 1 and 2 teams and Fire Use Teams, see example in Appendix F. All official material related to EMS implementation on the IPNF is located on the Region One website at:
<http://fsweb.r1.fs.fed.us/ems/t1index.shtml>

APPENDIX A

INSERT COPY OF MASTER AGREEMENT

APPENDIX B**SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATION AREAS****USFS/IDL****IPNF - North Zone**

Fire Management within the Selkirk Crest and Upper Priest Lake area will be in accordance with the joint plans for the area.

Fire Management considerations below will be implemented on the Blacktail Planning Unit on the west side of Lake Pend Orielle:

The Forest Service will provide the Department of Lands a map indicating the restricted areas.

Department of Lands fire suppression actions that plan dozer firelines on fires occurring in, immediately adjacent to, or on fires that otherwise threaten to spread into these restricted areas shall initiate immediate communication with the Forest Service at a local level. The Forest Service will assign a Resource Advisor with the State to evaluate the appropriate suppression methods to meet the Forest Service land management objectives.

IPNF – South Zone**RARE & UNIQUE AREAS**

This category is a blend of existing Primitive areas, Research Natural Areas (RNA), Special Interest Areas (SIA), proposed wilderness areas. This category also includes areas containing important populations of rare plants.

1. ANA's & SIA's;

a. RNA's in the Panhandle are anywhere from 200 to 2,000 acres in size and are an array of plant communities set aside from non-destructive research. Fire, and suppression activities would alter the original purpose of these areas and generally is not consistent with management objectives. RNA's are identified with specific maps attached to this section. Fire suppression activities adjacent to or in these areas will require contacting one of the subject matter experts from contact list.

b. SIA's are 20-150 acre in size and are unique areas containing rare features. They are sites like old growth cedar groves, geological areas, and botanical areas. Some of these sites also contain rare plants. Fire suppression activities within or adjacent to these areas should trigger consultation with one of the specialists.

RNA's and SIA'sSt Joe sub-basin

Five Lakes Butte	RNA	T42N, R09E, Sec. 24,25
Emerald Ck. Paleontological	SIA	T42N, R01E, Sec. 4
Hobo Botanical	SIA	T43N, R03E, Sec. 7 ,8
Therault Lake	RNA	T44N, R03E, Sec. 13
Upper Fishhook	RNA	T44N, R05E, Sec. 32
Sandhouse Cedar	SIA	T44N, R05E, Sec. 30
Round Top	RNA	T38N, R45E, Sec. 8,9

2. Pioneer, Wild & Scenic, & Wilderness study areas;

a. The Mallard/Larkin Pioneer Area restricts access by motorized equipment. Unlike wilderness, helicopters can be utilized as can chainsaws and pumps without special permission. Forest maps show the boundaries.

b. Wilderness Study Areas administered by the Bureau of land Management.
Grandmother Mountain (17, 129 acres)

Policy for use of these areas is attached to this section.

c. St. Joe River is classified in its headwaters as a **wild and scenic river**. The only restriction would be no motorized access. Forest maps show the boundaries.

d. Northern Idaho Rare Plants
Primary Habitats of Concern.

Certain types of habitats have a high potential to support rare plant species. If fire or suppression activities occur in any of the following, a local Botany Specialists should be consulted.

- Mature to Old Growth western red cedar or western hemlock communities
- Open subalpine balds and parklands
- Fens, wetlands, moist meadows

Below are general locations (TRS) containing important rare plant locations. Fire or suppression activities near these areas should trigger talking to a resource advisor and local Botany specialists.

St Joe Sub-basin:

TnN	RNG	Section	Place name
42N	01E	4	Emerald creek
	04E	26	Trail /Floodwood ck
	06E	20	Joker Peak
	08E	3	Granite Pk/Elk Prairie
43N	01E	13,24	Cedar creek
	03E	27,35	Grandmother/Freezeout
44N	04E	20	Twodot/Marble Mtn
	05E	30	Sandhouse Cedars
45N	02W	26,27	Linstrom/St Maries River
	04E	3	Slate Creek
	06E	10,16,21	Skookum creek
	06E	24	Allen Ridge
	07E	23,26,27,34	Eagle creek
	07E	25,36	Quartz creek
	02W	2	Hells gulch
46N	01E	7,18	Reeds Gulch
	01E	27,34	Bond Creek
	03E	35,36	Black Prince ck
	06E	32	Squaw creek
	05E	9,10	Gold Hill Ridge
47N	05E	13	Stevens peak

List of Bull Trout Streams on St. Joe Ranger District

It is important that you know that this list may change depending upon new and revised information. As new information is obtained, it is likely that additional streams will be added to this list. This information was compiled from the St. Joe River Basin/NF Clearwater Biological Assessment (USFS 1998) and district files (unpublished data).

Table 1. Bull trout streams located on the St. Joe Ranger District.

<i>Stream Name</i>	<i>Status</i>
<u>St. Joe River</u>	
Upper St. Joe River (mainstem river corridor)	Spawning and rearing/migration corridor
Heller Creek	Spawning and rearing/watershed at risk
Bean Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Ruby Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Timber Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Beaver Creek	Spawning and rearing/watershed at risk
Fly Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Mosquito Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Red Ives Creek	Spawning and rearing/refugia
Simmons Creek	Spawning and rearing/watershed at risk
Washout Creek	Spawning and rearing
Eagle Creek	Spawning and rearing
Entente Creek (2002)	Spawning and rearing
Gold Creek	Spawning and rearing/watershed at risk
California Creek	Spawning and rearing
Yankee Bar Creek	Spawning and rearing
Wisdom Creek	Spawning and rearing
Medicine Creek	Spawning and rearing
Timber Creek (1994)	Spawning and rearing
Red Ives Creek	Spawning and rearing
Sherlock Creek	Spawning and rearing
Cascade Creek (2002)	Rearing and possible spawning
Bluebells Creek (2002)	Rearing and possible spawning
<u>Clearwater</u>	
Little North Fork Clearwater	Bull trout present
Sawtooth Creek	Bull trout present/refugia
Spotted Louis Creek	Bull trout present
Montana Creek	Bull trout present
Rutledge Creek	Bull trout present
Adair Creek	Bull trout present

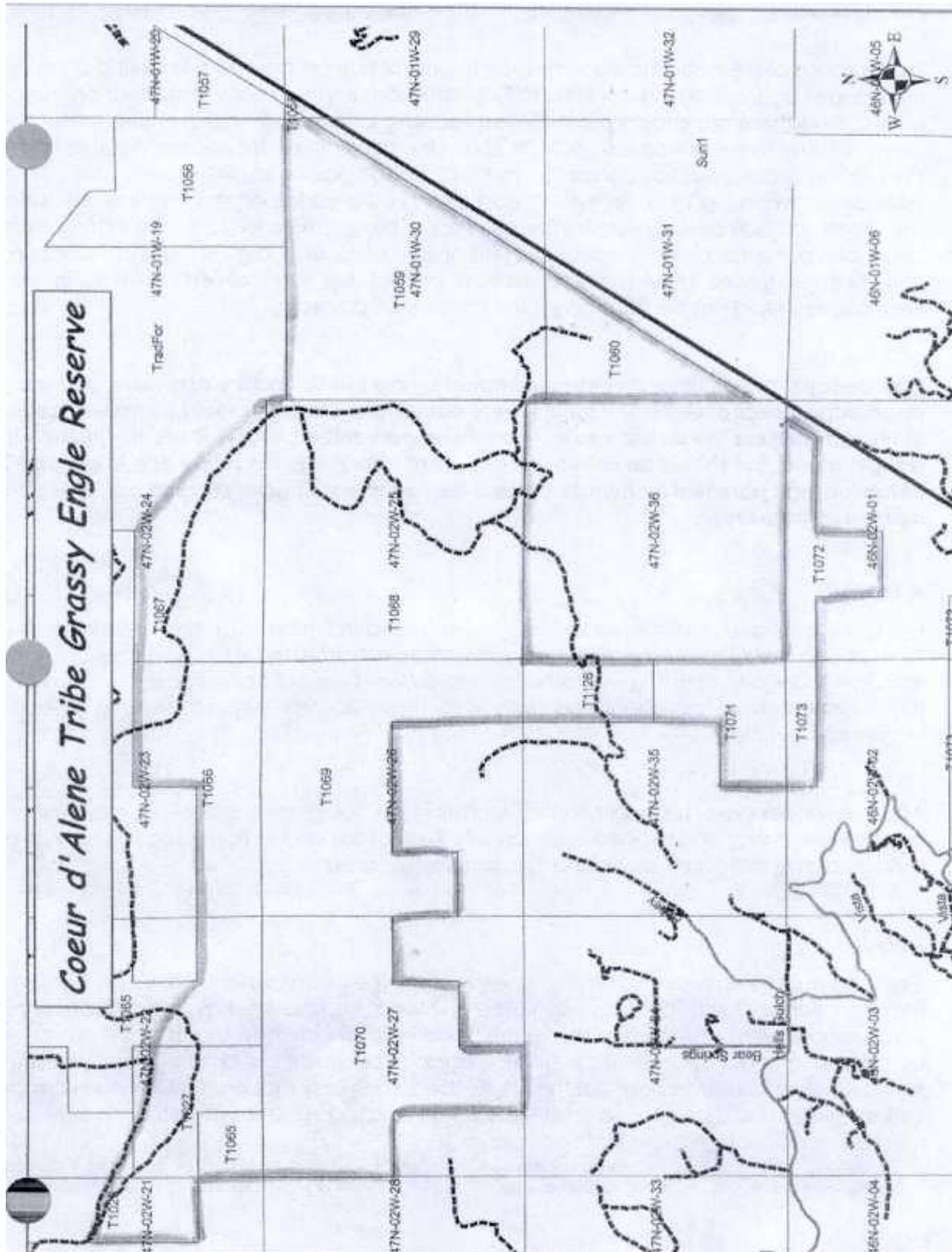
If you have any questions regarding a specific stream or its status, please contact:

Lisa Hawdon
District Fishery Biologist
St. Joe Ranger District

BLM – See ownership/special protections binder provided by the BLM.

SPECIAL AREA	RESOURCE VALUE	LEGAL LOCATION	ACRES	GUIDELINES
Huckleberry Campgrnd	Recreation	045N 003E 009	21	INFISH
Tingley Springs	Recreation	046N 001W 001	10	MIST
St.Joe Baldy	Radio Repeater	046N 001W 001	05	
Sheep Springs	Recreation	047N 001W 025	01	MIST
Bunker Hill Superfund	Haz Materials	048N 002E	1485	HAZMAT
Popcorn Island	Recreation	048N 002W 010	02	INFISH
Killarney Lake Boat	Recreation	048N 002W 011	11	INFISH
Killarney Lake Picnic	Recreation	048N 002W 011	24	INFISH
Windy Bay	Recreation	048N 005W 036	180	INFISH
Mineral Ridge	Recreation	049N 003W 001	197	INFISH
Beauty Bay	Recreation	049N 003W 011	39	MIST
White Pine Orchard	Forestry	049N 003W 011	05	MIST
Mica Bay	Recreation	049N 004W 016	312	MIST
Loffs Bay	Recreation	049N 004W 035	380	INFISH
Mica Peak	Radio Repeater	049N 005W 004	05	
Ross Point	Recreation	050N 004W 007	02	INFISH
Blackwell Island	Recreation	050N 004W 014	33	INFISH
Cougar Bay	Recreation	050N 004W 015	12	INFISH
Gamlin(Gamble) Lk.	Recreation	056N 001E 007	346	INFISH
Farnham Forest	Wildlife	063N 001W 002	240	MIST
Selkirk Crest WSA	Wilderness	SEE MAP B-1	720	MIST
Crystal Lake WSA	Wilderness	SEE MAP B-2	9027	MIST
Grandmother Mtn WSA	Wilderness	SEE MAP B-3	17129	MIST
Hideaway Islands	RNA	SEE MAP B-4	207	INFISH
Sandpoint Watershed	Domestic Water	SEE MAP B-5	1066	INFISH
Blue Creek Bay	Recreation	SEE MAP B-6	740	INFISH
TOTAL ACREAGE			32199	

The Grassy-Engle Reserve consists of 3,162 acres. This area is designated as a cultural area for Tribal members. The area is set aside for active timber management activities placing an emphasis on wildlife habitat, old growth, and food and medicinal plants. Fire suppression activities within or adjacent to these should trigger consultation with the tribe.



APPENDIX C

On the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Resource Advisors, designated by District Rangers from each district, will advise Duty Officers of appropriate INFISH GUIDE response.

INFISH GUIDELINES

INLAND NATIVE FISH STRATEGY (INFISH) was implemented in 1995 and is an interim strategy that was developed to provide direction to protect habitat and populations of resident native fish outside of anadromous fish habitat. INFISH is intended to provide programmatic mitigation measures for potential environmental effects which may result from future and proposed actions. The following are specific mitigation measures for fire/fuels management. For fire suppression activities, the following standards and guides apply: FM-1, FM-2, FM-3, and FM-5.

FIRE/FUELS MANAGEMENT

FM-1 – design fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices and actions so as not to prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuel management actions could perpetuate or be damaging to long-term ecosystem function or inland native fish.

FM-2 – Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging area, helispots and other centers for incident activities outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. If the only suitable location for such activities is within the Riparian Habitat Conservation Area, and exemption may be granted following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor would prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements, with avoidance of adverse effects to inland native fish a primary goal. Use an interdisciplinary team, including a fishery biologist, to predetermine incident base and helibase location during presuppression planning.

FM-3 – Avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor and a fishery biologist, when the action agency determines an escape fire would cause more long-term damage to fish habitats than chemical delivery to surface waters.

FM-4 – Design prescribed burn projects and prescriptions to contribute to the attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives.

FM-5 – Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation treatment plan to attain Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on inland native fish whenever Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas are significantly damaged by a wildfire or a prescribed fire burning out of prescription.

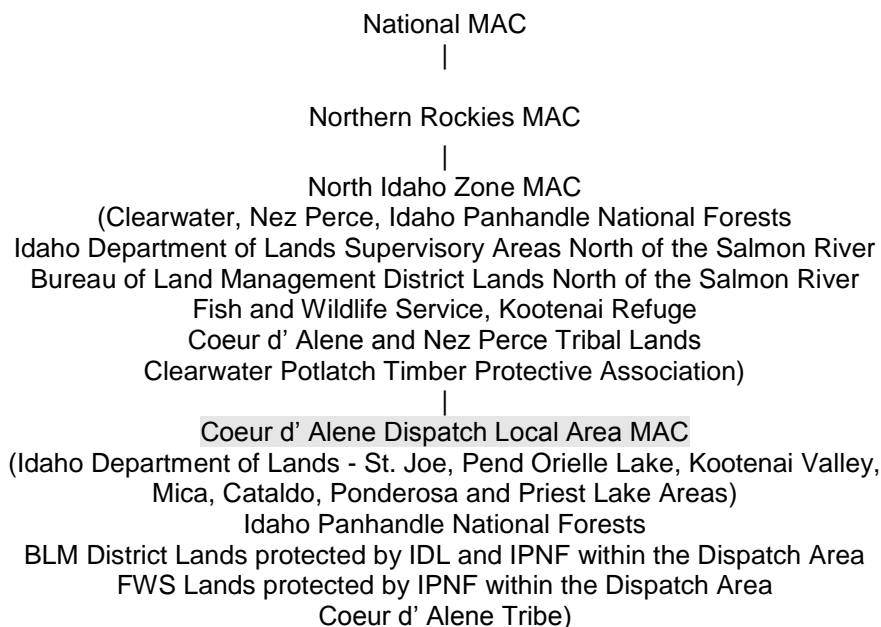
Reference: Interim Strategies for Managing Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, Western Montana and Portions of Nevada. USDA Forest Service Dated 7/28/95.

APPENDIX D

Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Area Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Operating Plan

May 1, 2008

In order to be responsive to the overall fire situation and established national and geographic priorities, strategies and local suppression activity, it will be necessary at times to implement a local Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (MAC) for the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch (CDC) area. This local MAC is patterned after Geographic and National MAC organizations and is in line with national interagency fire management direction. Officially, it will be a local MAC within the sub-geographic area called the North Idaho Zone.



The local MAC is made up of agency representatives who have a jurisdictional, functional, or significant supportive involvement in an incident or incidents. Local MAC group members are fully authorized to commit their agency funds and resources. In the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Area (CDC), the local MAC group will normally be made up of the following positions or their designees:

Idaho Department of Lands

Idaho Department of Lands Operations Chief North: Roger Jansson

Ad hoc: Idaho Department of Lands Fire Bureau Chief: Brian Shiplett

US Forest Service

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Supervisor: Ranotta McNair

Ad hoc: Unit Fire Program Manager: Mark Grant

Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Director of Natural Resources: Alfred Nomee

Bureau of Land Management (as necessary)

Cd'A District Manager: Gary Cooper

Ad hoc: Unit Fire Program Manager: Mark Grant

US Fish and Wildlife Service (as necessary)

Kootenai Refuge Manager: Dianna Ellis

Ad hoc: Fire Management Officer: Stephen Pietroburgo

The Coeur d' Alene Interagency Dispatch Center Manager, Sally Estes, and other technical specialists, as needed, will advise the MAC group. Specialists may include fiscal management, intelligence, aviation, prevention, fire behavior, fire safety, weather forecasting, or fire suppression etc. The CDC local MAC group will normally work at the CDC facility and will assign a MAC Group Leader. Clerical assistance should be considered to document MAC activities and decisions.

It is important to note that fire districts will initiate all initial attack responses in conjunction with CDC to achieve the highest probability of success.

Functions of the CDC MAC include:

- 1) Brings together agency representatives for direct involvement in decision-making regarding the prioritization of incidents and the allocation of critical resources on incidents. The MAC group may need to reassign resources to react to higher priority suppression needs.
- 2) Continually monitors the local, geographical and national situation, current and predicted weather, current and predicted fire behavior and other factors that may affect fire suppression so as to formulate and implement proactive plans to meet suppression and fire use objectives.
- 3) Improves the quality and timeliness of the interagency execution of duties and responsibilities for complex fire and other incident situations.
- 4) Is the focal point for presenting the overall situation and perspective to fire agencies, other government officials, the public, and other interested groups.
- 5) Provides decisions and direction through the Center Manager for implementation, and monitors this implementation to ensure that the intended purpose is being met.
- 6) Provides for situation reporting to the North Idaho MAC as well as the local fire managers, incidents, and line officers. This will normally be accomplished through conference calls and electronic memos.
- 7) Coordinates with North Idaho MAC and Northern Rockies Geographical Area MAC.
- 8) MAC members are responsible for coordinating with their respective agency line officers.

At Preparedness Level IV, or at any time that the Center Manager, IPF Fire Program Leader, CDT Natural Resources Director, and the IDL Bureau Chief agree, a local MAC group will be implemented to direct the Center Manager in the coordination responsibility. This decision should be carefully coordinated with the local line officers.

Examples of situations which may initiate implementation of the local CDC MAC:

- 1) Multiple or complex single incidents occurring that involve multiple agencies
- 2) Competition for scarce resources
- 3) Pre-defined preparedness levels are reached (Preparedness Level IV)
- 4) A high potential for critical management decisions to be made

Priorities for resources will follow the National Interagency Mobilization Guide:

- 1) Potential to destroy or harm human life
- 2) Potential to destroy Communities, historically significant cultural resources, businesses, residences and out-buildings
- 3) Potential to adversely impact other cultural and natural resource values

To accomplish this, a number of factors will need to be considered. To include but not limited to the following:

- 1) Population density
- 2) Defensibility

- 3) Probability of success
- 4) Potential threat
- 5) Values at risk
- 6) Improvements
- 7) Initial Attack is the Number One Priority

The Forest Supervisor for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPF), the Director of Natural Resources for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (CDT), the Coeur d'Alene District Manager for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM-Cd'A), Kootenai Wildlife Refuge Manager, and the Director for the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) delegate the authority to make the final determination for the commitment and movement of all IPF, CDT, BLM-Coeur d'Alene field office, and IDL (7 Northern Areas) resources to the local MAC group, if activated. All resource movement and commitment will be in close coordination with the district duty officer. Agency policy, plans, and procedures will provide guidance to the MAC Group.

The CDC Board of Directors will review and update this document annually.

APPENDIX E**BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHARTER
COEUR D'ALENE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER**

March 31, 2008 Revision

Introduction: The Board of Directors (BOD) is responsible for overseeing operations of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center (CDC).

Membership: Membership in the BOD consists of line officers, their Acting or Deputy, from each of the three agencies with fire protection responsibilities – three from the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), three from the U.S. Forest Service (Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF), and one from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for a total of 7 BOD members. IDL Line Officers rotate the membership among 7 Area Supervisors with a three year commitment; the IPNF designates a District Ranger from each Zone with a three year commitment. Ad hoc (non-voting) members include the Bureau of Land Management, IPNF Fire Staff, IDL Fire Bureau Chief, IDL Operations Chief North, and the CDC Center Manager.

Role of the BOD:

1. Provide management oversight and monitoring of the operations of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center.
2. Review and approve the annual budget in a timely manner to facilitate the different agency budget processes and deadlines.
3. Review and approve staffing. The FireOrg analysis may be used as a guide.
4. Resolve issues that the Unified Agency Operations Group (UAOG) elevates to the Board of Directors.
5. Provide information to the Forest Supervisor and State Forester as needed.
6. Review and recommend for approval by the Responsible Officials the Annual Operating Plan including the Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Plan.
7. Review and approve the CDC Standard Operating Plan annually.
8. BOD Chair will be notified and invited to all CDC reviews, and can request reviews at any time.
9. A BOD member or representative should be at all Incident Management Team closeouts (Type I – III) to obtain feedback on CDC performance and issues to be resolved.
10. Provide direct oversight on staffing and budget items. A selection committee for Dispatch personnel will include representatives from the IDL, IPNF, CDA Tribe, and CDC. The FS Fire Staff and IDL Bureau Chief may be involved.
11. Assure that the Unified Agency Operations Group is providing timely and effective feedback to CDC in order to adjust the operating plan.

BOD Chair: The term of the Chairperson of the BOD will be one year and will rotate from IDL to FS annually. Chair is elected by a simple majority of voting members present at a regularly scheduled meeting.

Meetings: Meetings will normally be held once a year in the spring following the UAOG meeting. Additional meetings or confernece calls may be requestd by any BOD member.

APPENDIX F IPNF EMS Operational Control(official version only on website at: <http://fsweb.r1.fs.fed.us/ems/tlindex.shtml>)**Significant Aspect: Fire Suppression and Wildland Fire Use
and Impact on Invasive Weeds**Procedures, Operational Controls, Responsibilities, and
MonitoringR1 National Forest/Grassland¹

Significant Aspect: Fire suppression and wildland fire use activities and the impacts of invasive weed introduction and spread. Weed introduction or spread can be affected by equipment and vehicles when driven from off-Forest or from weed infested areas on forest roads or off forest roads to manage fire. Weeds can also be introduced and spread by aviation resources and cargo nets.

Introduction

On average, wildland fire burns sufficient acres per year on the Forest to qualify wildfire as a significant aspect. Fire fighting activities affect weed introduction or spread by driving vehicles from off-Forest or weed infested area on forest roads or by driving equipment off of forest roads to suppress fire. Heli-base operations also contribute to this impact via weed seeds caught onto cargo nets at heli-bases and then transported into the fire area. This Significant Aspect specifically refers to Type 1, Type 2, and WFU Teams (that meet staffing requirements of the corresponding Northern Rockies GA Team Plan) that manage fires on the Forest, and specifically refers to off-Forest vehicles and equipment that will be used on forest roads or on the fireline; it is not intended for those fire vehicles that remain at camp or on paved travel routes.

Step 1. Brief incoming Type 1, Type 2, and WFU Teams, Initiate Activities & Apply Operational Controls***Authority & Person Responsible for Briefing:***

- Line Officer

Authority and Person Responsible for Operational Control:

- Incident Commander

Training: Job qualifications.

For project wildland fire or fire use incidents, Type 1 and 2 Teams are ordered to suppress the fire or manage wildland fire use. The Line Officer provides the Incident Commander with a Delegation of Authority and **Briefing Package** which includes the agency's commitments to its EMS and the Operational Controls for weed prevention and objectives from the FMP (below).

Operational Controls (Invasive Weeds):

¹ National Forests implementing EMS in 2007 are: Bitterroot NF, Flathead NF, Idaho Panhandle NF, Kootenai NF, Lolo NF.

1. Off-Forest vehicles and equipment that will be used on forest roads or on the fireline will be cleaned at check-in and upon release from the incident. The cleaning shall consist of removing **all** dirt and plant parts from the equipment (including undercarriage) that may carry noxious weed seeds before entering the fire area.

Operational Control Requirements

- A [Weed Washing Log](#) is used by the Incident Team to track the progress of this operation from check in through demobilization processes (see Appendix A). Final weed washing will be added as a check-off item on the Demob checklist for final release from an incident.
- All off-Forest vehicles and equipment present **when the team arrives** should be washed as soon as practical and noted in the log. All vehicles must be washed at Demob. When practical, equipment close to roads may be washed down with an engine or a pressure sprayer, or if equipment is on the fire-line some distance from an open road it could be washed soon as practical (in some cases this may be at demob).

Operational Control Methods

- Order or set up weed washing equipment (it is acceptable for the Forest to do this before the team arrives) and direct resources to use the station during check-in procedures. A wash station is defined as pressure washers or steam cleaner; no soap or heated water is allowed if wash station is non-contained.
- Or direct vehicles to a commercial washing facility and require evidence that vehicles were washed for check-in.
- All vehicle and equipment numbers can be entered into resource or vehicle tracking program (such as I-Suite) to track all vehicles against weed washing log.

2. All cargo nets used in sling load operation will be inspected for plant parts at time of service check at the helibase and dirt and plant parts removed before use. A Net Inspection Log is used to track the progress of this operation (see Appendix).

Operational Control Requirements

- The Incident Team and the Helibase Manager are responsible for inspecting & cleaning cargo nets as service inspection is done with each load.
- Documenting in Inspection Log is done once per day

Operational Control Methods

- Cargo net cleaning may be done by vigorous shaking on weed-free surface or pulling off plant parts

3. The IMT Helibases (see definition below under Glossary) touchdown pad and cargo area will be free of noxious weed flowering heads or cleaned of noxious weed flowering heads when such areas are established, or when practical. The IMT helibase(s) includes any existing helibases on a unit used during the fire incident or helibases established at the ICP.

Operational Control Methods

- Helibase touchdown pad and cargo area may be cleaned by mowing or pulling noxious weeds or covering (for example sod, if possible) when IMT assumes control.

Checking Forms (Invasive Weeds):

- [Weed Washing Log](#) for Ground Support to check off weed washing when crews or equipment are checked in and demobilized.
- Net Inspection Log for Helitack Crew to log in number of loads and nets inspected/cleaned each day (see log at end of this document).

Step 2. Monitor.**Authority:**

- Line officer.

Responsible person(s) monitoring for Operational Control:

- Resource Advisor or EMS Liaison to Incident Management Team

Training: Job Qualifications

A Resource Advisor or designated EMS liaison checks:

- That weed washing station or off-site washing system is established and operating.
- Helibase touchdown pad and cargo area for weed control at establishment or soon after,
- [Weed Washing Log](#) (with specific attention to mobilization and demob) to determine if the log is up to date and being used correctly.
- Cargo Net Weed Inspection Log to determine that the log is kept up to date and being used correctly.

The Resource Advisor documents findings for all 3 controls on the Weed Monitoring Form. If monitoring determines that the operational control is not being implemented as designed, then concerns are taken to the IC. If problems continue, then the Corrective/Preventive Action procedure is followed, including notification to the Incident Commander of non-conformance so that corrective action can be taken.

Copies of the weed washing log, net inspection log and monitoring records are provided to the Weed Program Manager or other responsible person by the Resource Advisor or EMS Liaison (at the end of the incident)

A close-out evaluation is conducted by the Forest and the Incident Command Team to review ICT accomplishment of the weed control objectives listed in the Briefing Package.

Checking Forms (Invasive Weeds):

- Weed Washing Log
- Cargo Net Weed Inspection Log
- [Weed Monitoring](#) Form

Step 3. Post Incident Monitoring.**Authorities:**

- Line officer.

Responsible person(s) for implementing measures for weeds:

- Resource Advisor or EMS Liaison to IMT
- Invasive Weeds Program Manager

Training: Job Qualifications

The Resource Advisor or EMS Liaison provides pertinent information to Weed Program Manager. This may include a copy of the Suppression Rehabilitation Plan and a map showing area that needs to be checked and treated for weeds (i.e. drop zones, staging areas, mechanically cleared safety zones, camps and vehicle cleaning sites) after the fire incident. The Weed Program Manager monitors and records effectiveness of weed prevention measures in

accordance with the Forest weed monitoring program.

Step 4. Conduct Management Review.

Authorities:

- Line officer.

Responsible person(s) for implementing measures for weeds:

- EMS Representative
- Invasive Weeds Program Manager

Training: Job Qualifications

A Management Review is conducted annually by the Leadership Team. The EMS Representative or Weed Program Manager (or representatives) will compile and summarize the Weed Wash Logs, Cargo Net Weed Inspection Logs and the Weed Monitoring forms for all areas managed by a Type I, Type II, or WFU Teams for the unit. The Forest Weed Program Manager identifies whether new weed infestations have or have not been identified in burned areas and provides this information in a format for the Management Review.

References

The following are guiding documents used to develop the operational controls used for this significant aspect (See narrative above.).

Invasive Weeds:

Executive Order 13112 for Invasive Species, (1999). This order requires federal agencies whose actions may affect the status of invasive species to 1) prevent the introduction of invasive species, and 2) detect and respond rapidly to, and control, populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner, as appropriations allow. The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (sec 9) authorizes the Secretary to cooperate with other Federal and State Agencies or political subdivisions thereof, and individuals in carrying out measures to eradicate, suppress, control or prevent the spread of noxious weeds. The States of Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota each have weed management plans that guide cooperative weed management efforts within the State.

FSM (Forest Service Manual) direction: Region 1 Supplement No. R1 2000-2001-1 - Noxious Weed Management 2080 - See Fire - pages 13-15.

National Resource Advisor Reference Guide: If the Forest has one, it can be found at Supervisor's Office or at -
http://fsweb.r1.fs.fed.us/fire/new_site/Res_Adv_index.htm

Land Management Plan, Fire Management Plan:

The Forest prepares and maintains a Land Management Plan (LMP) that provides overarching direction for the management of the Forest. The current Forest Plan that adheres to the 1982 Planning Rule (36 CFR 219) was approved in 1986 and has been amended periodically to maintain its currency. Plan decisions include goals, objectives, and standards and guidelines. (Forest Plans are being revised under the 2005 Planning Rule, but have not been approved at the time of writing this Operational Control). The Lolo Forest Plan has an amendment pertaining to weeds.

The Forest prepares a Fire Management Plan (FMP) tiered to the Land Management Plan. The FMP, updated annually, outlines the tactical operations of managing wildfire, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use and should reflect weed management guides from FSM 2080, specifically with weed washing direction. Prepared by Fire Management Officer, Reviewed every year

Idaho Panhandle NF LMP Direction (1987 Forest Plan)

Resource Area	Plan Component	Chapter, Page
Invasive Species	Forest-wide Objective	Chapter 2, p. II-7 and II-8, (k)

Glossary

The following are guiding definitions (from Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide (IHOG)) used to develop the operational controls used for this significant aspect.

Helibase - Permanent: A designated, permanent facility for helicopter operations. Permanent helibases should have the facilities and equipment outlined as follows

- 1) Road access
- 2) Permanent Power source
- 3) Permanent Communication capabilities
- 4) Cache for agency-owned equipment
- 5) Storage area for helicopter equipment and servicing supplies

Helibase - Temporary: A base for helicopter operations established to serve a temporary or Intermittent incident or project need.

Helispot: A helispot is a natural or improved takeoff and landing area intended for temporary or occasional helicopter use. It may or may not have road access. In many cases, helispots do not meet the requirements of a helibase and thus should not be referred to as helibases.

[illegible]

On each line of form, record only nets used in that day of operation

Helibase:

Page 28 of 30

WEED MONITORING FORM

<i>Incident Name:</i>		<i>Inspector Name:</i>	
*This log is filled out by the Resource Advisor (RA) or EMS Liaison.			
Operational Control (to reduce the potential for new weed establishment)			
1) Was a wash station or other system for off-site washing established and operating (include date established)? Frequency: check at time Incident Team assumes command of incident - continue to check daily until wash station is established .			
2) Was Helibase cleared of noxious weed flowering heads when established by IMT? Frequency: check at time IMT assumes command of incident - continue to check daily until site has been satisfactorily cleared			
3) Are all off-forest vehicles and ground based equipment being cleaned of all soil, plant parts, seeds, vegetative matter, or other debris at CHECK-IN (or authorized for fire duty) and at DEMOB? (Check weed-washing log against vehicle list on the incident; e.g. list of vehicles/personnel from I-Suite program.) Frequency: check as needed (suggest every day during initial mobilization of resources and then periodically there after as needed to keep up with resource ordering activities, and then more often again during demobilization)			
4) Are cargo net logs showing inspection of all nets used by day? Frequency: check as needed (~every other day)			
Date Reviewed	Review Findings		

APPENDIX G**Table by land ownership, agency jurisdiction and responsibility for fire management program elements.**

6/17/04

Land Ownership	Protection Agency	Delegation of Authority	Restrictions	Aviation	Prevention	RX Fire	WFSA/WFDSS
BLM	IDL/FS	BLM/Protection Agency	BLM	OAS	Protection Agency	BLM	BLM/Protection Agency
FWS	FS	FS/FWS	FWS	OAS		FWS	FWS/FS
IDL	IDL/FS	IDL/Protection Agency	IDL	Protection Agency	Protection Agency	IDL	IDL/Protection Agency
IPNF	FS/IDL	FS/Protection Agency	FS	FS	Protection Agency	FS	FS/Protection Agency
CDA Tribe	CDA Tribe	CDA Agency Superintendent	CDA Tribe	OAS	CDA Tribe	CDA Tribe	CDA Tribe
Private Land	Protection Agency	IDL/Protection Agency	IDL	Protection Agency	Protection Agency	Landowner	Protection Agency